NEW YORK BERKID, TURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1938.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Adoption by the Senate of the Resolution Presing the Families of Colored Soldiers.

The House Debate on the Slavery Prohibition Constitutional Amendment.

Departure of the Elder Blair on a Second Peace Mission to Richmond.

The Colonel Rey and Howell Cobb

WARRINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.

to-day attracted more interest and attention than terfore. The whole session was devoted to this sub-Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky, made an elaborate ment in its favor, which displayed much candorability, and which derived much interest from the dobate, in making it a party measure, has angered its chances of success, giving its opponents epportunity to raily the opposition against it. The sech of Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, against the measure rded as a significant fact that he concedes that the sof the war and of public sentiment has decided in case of the success of the armies of the Union have materially advanced since the last session casing here to night upon this question, and the most has is claimed by the opposition is that there will be a set of three or four votes to carry it. Several of the blican members were absent to-day; but it is ex-ed that they will be on hand when the final vote

PINANCIAL MATTERS.

lieved will bring the receipts of the Treasury from and customs nearly, if not quite, up to five hunat the receipts from internal revenue are steadi-

resisterfylions to the ten-forty loan for the 6th and set. amounted to \$25,075,550, and to the seven-loan nearly \$4,500,000.

MEL ENY'S REPORT OF HIS INTRRVIEW WITH MEBAL HOWELL CORE ON THE CHICKAROMINY JUNE, 1962.

use, communicated the report of Colonel Thomas M. y, giving an account of the interview between himself General Howell Cobb on the 14th of June, 1862, on the banks of the Chickshominy. The report is addressed the Secretary of War. Colonel Key says:—

I am instructed by Major General McClellan to report by you the substance of an interview held by me with the Mon. Howell Cobb, now acting as a brigadier general the robel army at Richmond. I was ordered to promod with a flag of two to the helding crossing the Chickson.

The President has sent a message to Congress eak that an appropriation be made for the portion of mo-to be paid by the United States, under the treaty w Belgium, for the capitalization of the Scheidt dues.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Mr. DOCLITIE, (rep.) of Win, presented the memo of the Board of Trade of Racine, Wis., in relation to

DEPARTMENT OF ENDLARY OF TRIBLES BY TRIES BY TRIE GOVERNMENT OF ENDLAR TRIBLES BY TRE GOVERNMENT OF ENDLAR TRIES BY TRE GOVERNMENT OF ENDLAR TRIES BY TRE GOVERNMENT OF ENDLAR TRIES BY TRE GOVERNMENT.

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ment.

Mr. Carlesir, (opp.) of Va., spoke against the resolution, and denied the right of the government to conscript either white or blacks for the army. He denied
the right to put a slave in the army in any capacity. He
believed slavery to be a civil and political blessing, and
thought the negro was made to be a slave to the white
man.

WARMINGTON, Jan. 9, 1865.
TOTIONAL AMENDMENT ABOLESHING BLAVERY. The House resumed the consideration of the Senate's point resolution, proposing an amendment to the consti throughout the country.

Mr. Yraman, (opp.) of Ky., said the country had rejected as impracticable the scheme for the reconstruction of the rebel States presented during the last session. A similar bill was now before the House, but he could not support it, because, in his opinion, no States could be organized under its provisions. After much consideration he had come to the conclusion to vote for the Senate's resolution, which if responded to by a constitutional majority of the States will forever settle the vexed question of slavery, and he had come to this conclusion as a national man from the Kentucky standpoint. The passage of this joint resolution did not determine the matter, but only referred it to the people. It demanded the earnest respect of the people and a profound regard for our system of government. Seeing that the people have determined to abolish slavery where it now exists, let the agony be over and the rubbiab be cleared away. If he desired the resolution to be passed merely as an anti-slavery measure, he might quote in his support Southern men, such as Washington, Jetterson and Cay. This question, however, was decided four years ago, one-half of the jurors being the old friends of slavery. It is notorious that the rebel authorities have resolved to put their negroes in the Sight, and all citizens of Kentucky knew that that meant anti-slavery. As the loyal poorle of the North had resolved on a general abolishment of slavery, and as the leaders of the receil, our children

might have been done in the first instance can now be done by amendment.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., said the proposition should receive the vote of every lover of his country. It was no time for passion. Now was the moment for unequivecal section. It admitted of no commentary. To his surprise there was reluctance on the part of some members of this House even to submit the proposition to the people for their determination. There was not the slightest doubt of the constitutional power to pass this resolution, nor any irregularity of proceeding. He repeated it was

any irregularity of proceeding. He repeated it was merely proposed to give the people of the States to say by the required three-fourths vote, whether or not they will forevier extinguish slavery in this country. If the question shall not be now determined, it will be hereafter, it being only a question of time. But let the question be now forever put at rest. The property of the passed of the resolution is binningly as a right. We over it to the country, and to the world, not can, therefore, china to humanity as a right. We over it to the country, and to the world, to close up the quarrel so that it may never be reopened. If we can close it by a constitutional provision, what better node can be devised. He made further remarks in advocacy of the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Overt, (opp.) of N. Y., said:—If the people shall endorse this proposed amendment it will give to rour milions of human betup now held in bondage the blessings of freedom. Its influence will not only be felt for good now and hereafter, but both the white and the black races will participate in its blessings. It will be beneficial to the non-slavinoiders of the North, who will no longer struggle with and be degraded by ontact with slave labor. They will share in his blessings enjoyed by the honest workingmen of the North. Let the evil of slavery be removed by conditional amendment. Let it be done electrosity and legally so as to command the respect of this country and of the evilized world. We of the democratic party have stood by the South in all their troubles, and have ylended our prejudices to them in our national conventions only to the form of the resolution. The South have above the North from all obligations to support its chief corner stone—slavery. The rebel leaders are placing negroes in the field for our destruction, and have declared their willingness to abolist slavery in order to rockive the recognition of foreign Powers. It were better, therefore, for us to break down the physical forces used in the robbillon. Shavery had

Mr. Vosame said that by this time every one here must see that the existence of slavery does not depend in any degree whatever on the enactment of the pending amendment to the constitution. The fate of war will assume control of the system of slavery. The President, by his declarations, has committed the blood and treasure of the system of slavery. The President, by his declaration, has committed the blood and treasure of the sountry to the overthrow of the institution. If our arms triumph, who was so dull as not to see the liberation of the slaves without a change of the constitution. Suppose, on the other side, the rebellion becomes a etaceas, and the Seathern confederacy lifts its head amid the desolution of war, slavery there will be beyond our reach, and the amendment will only be applicable to a foreign Power. He thought he saw the reliaquishment of slavery by the South itself. He held that the question of slavery was rapidly diminishing in importance, whether for good or evil; it was passing away. He, however, held that it was an improper time to amend the fundamental law. This should he done not in the passion of war, but in the calmness of peace. The constitution did not authorize amendments to be made by which any State could be divested of any acquired right or political franchise. The States have certain rights which no external power can take away. But whatever was done he hoped would redound to the interests and honor of the country.

Mr. Cax, (rep.) of Ky, opposed the resolution, arguing that such an attempt should not be thrown into our tounsels. We have no right to touch property without just compensation, and cannot do even that unless the alaves thus taken are for public uses. He did not believe that in Kentucky there was a solltary press not under dures; and by dictained and cannot do even that unless the alaves thus taken are for public uses. He did not believe that in Kentucky there was a solltary press not under dures; and by dictained and cannot do even that unless the alaves thus takes

THE SOUTH.

Conflict of Authority in the South.

The States Rights Doctrine Giving Jeff. Davis Trouble.

A Quarrel on His Hands with the Covernors of Georgie, Alabama and Mississippi.

THE BLAIR PEACE MISSION, &c.,

The Conflicting Authorities in the Southern Confederacy.

Governor Clark, of Mississippi, and Jeff. Davis are at loggerheads. The conflict of authority has arisen in regard to the State troops recently called out by the Governor to oppose Davidsen's raiders. Davis has insisted and demanded that these troops shall be turned over to the Confederate anthorities. Clark refuses compliance, and replies that he is determined to command and con

and replies that he is determined to command and con-trol them, as the commander-in-chief of the militia. The Ainbarma Legislature also disputes Jeff's su-therity, and has lately adjourned without having passed the necessary amendments to the militia law, for which the necessary amendments to the militia law, for which they had been specially called together. Governor Watts Alabams, and in reply to certain inquiries, says in a letter that "ministers, teachers, druggists and the press" are to be considered exempted. Governor Brown, of Georgia still carries his opposition measures with a high ing whether or not the time has arrived when a new revo hitien should be inaugurated, and the press of Georgia are inquiring if it be "treasonable to secedef" State rights will yot be the death of the robel confederacy.

THE DEBATE ON THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE REGI-MENTS IN THE REPEL ARMY. wer house of the rebel Congress has engaged for several days past in discussing the question of consolidation. It appears to be generally admitted by solidation exists, and the debate is upon the ado sations shall be clocked by the men or selected by General rabid fire-enters, favors the movement to make General Lee an all-powerful dictator, by giving him full power to ment is opposed by the more sensible and conservative members, who favor the appointment of a board of ex amination to decide upon the merits of the officers. Up to the adjournment, on the 6th inst., no decision had been arrived at. This is the first practical step towards

The Richmond Whig of January 6 thinks that the sending of the Blairs to Richmord establishes the claim of the North to be the most impudent nation that ever existed. It copies the Tribune's editorial article on th subject, and thus harps upon the suggestion that the Blairs should have proceeded to Raleigh instead of

Blairs should have proceeded to Raleigh instead of Richmond.—

This mission, it appears, would succeed better if directed to Raleigh instead of Richmond. Yet the Confederate government resides at Richmond. Yet the Confederate government resides at Richmond. The President, who alone, with the advice and corpent of the Senate, is here, and the Senate is here. The mission, therefore, is not for a southement of terms by the only parties who can settle them. Its great object is to break up the confederacy by alienating the States separately, else why go to Raleigh? In other words the Plairs are opics, and come here, according to sow disconsion. We wish they would go to Raleigh. They both richly deserve hanging; and if they will go there apon such a mission as that, without first obtaining the consent of the military authorities—which they never can obtain—they will get what they richly deserve to a certainty. The cool impudence of the projection is absolutely delightful. They tell 'all to whom it may concern' beforehand, the President among them, that they are consideracy if they can; and they seek permission from the authorities to prosecute their mission. Was there ever any proposition so unblushingly Yankee?

The Southern people are to be madecoived by Blair. They are to be taught that subjugation and dominion over them, and that devaniation and spoliation are not intended. They are couly to be asked to disbelieve the evidences of their own somes; and when Grant tells the world that "a crow cannot by over the valley without carrying its own rations" he meant merely to perpetrate one of these grim jokes in which Yankeestom so much delights; that when Sheridan says he has burned two thousand barns in the valley he la deceiving his government; when Sherman cuts a road exist miles long through Georgia, burning, murdering and plundering as he goes, he is merely letting off a little extra gas. The Yankees do not mean spoliation. The thousands of horses and caute they have stolen, the tens of thousands in horses and cou

the Blairs will not be allowed to come within our lines.

A Nice Argument, Showing the Superfactly in Numbers of the South Over the North.

From the Richmend Wilg, Jan. 6.

A few days ago we made some remarks on the prospect of raising a new army at the North to supply the visit and shartning dentiencies in the federal racks, which have been produced during the recent campaign. We did not and do not underruse the vast resources, the numerical strength, the ingenuity and enterprise and energy of that remarkable people who have undertaken the conquest of this confederacy. But we did, and we do, entertain reasonable draight that all of these accessories and qualities combined will enable them to continue to presecute the war on the scale on which it has intherto been conducted. We may state as a general proposition, availabled by the experience of past wars like that in which we are engaged, that the original popular impulse

by which they were set in motion must finally exhaust itself, and this often takes place before the close of the struggle. To carry them on it is then necessary to employ a force of another kind; a directing and organizing force, wi'h can take the place and supply the loss of the origin impulsion. This result must, sooner or later, take place on both sides; so that, in estimating final consequences, we would be compelled again to find some measure of the strength of the first impelling power. In the case of the confederacy, notwithstanding the impression which the Yankees have sought to produce, that we are exhausted in physical and material resources, and in the spirit of our people, we believe we have already demonstrated that, as to the former, we are relatively stronger now than at any former period of the war. As to the latter, we can say that we do not believe there is the slightest diminution in the resolution of our people to combine the contest until its object shall be achieved. There may be less ardor; but there is perhaps even more determination than during those first months when a brilliant victory was followed by so long and so dangerous a period of languor and lethargy.

One thing is certain, that while the area of territory, and consequently the amount of population subject to

followed by so long and so dangerous a period of languor and lethergy.

One thing is certain, that while the area of territory, and consequently the amount of population subject to our jurisdiction have been more or less circumscribed by invasion and hostile occupancy, we have commenced each succeeding year with larger forces and greater resources, in the aggregate, than ever before. This fact may enable us to estimate the strength, or at least continuity, of the original impulse. It shows, at all events, that it has suffered no material decline.

With the Yankees, on the other hand, the case is very different. We have been in the habit of yielding without question to their annual announcement of immense and unparalleled forces to be gathered together for our destruction, contenting ourselves with preparing for the conflict, and meeting and if possible defeating, the enormous hosts of the invaders. But we think it is unquestionably true that each succeeding spring has witnessed a marked decline in the military strength of the enemy. They have never since succeeded in massing so many men as

true that each succeeding spring has witnessed a marked decline in the military strength of the enemy. They have never since succeeded in massing so many men as during that campaign which witnessed the capture of New Orleans, the fall of Fort Donelson and of Nashville, the retreat from Corinth and the evacuation of Southern Arkansse. Last spring, although they concentrated immense forces, the total of their forces was below that of eitner of the provious years; and they were able to keep their armies in the field during the summer only by the use of hundred day volunteers, and by the abandonment of garrisons and the evacuation of large portions of our territory previously held in a state of semi-conquest. It now remains to be seen whether they will be able to commence the next campaign with forces equal in numerical strength to those hitherto employed.

We believe they must fail in this effort, and if they fail it will show that the strength of the original popular impulse at the North has been altogether exhausted, and that it cannot be replaced even by the almost unlimited power at command of the Washington despotism. The three hundred thousand men called for by Lincoln would barely fill the Yankee ranks to the standard of hat August, after the disastrous campaign and enormous losses of the Roppahannock and the James and Red river. But these three hundred thousand, who, it is to be remembered, are only to fill deficiencies in the previous draft, will never be obtained. Aircady the great city of New York, which was assessed for sixteen thousand eight hundred and eighty one man, is scaled down to less than four thousand, and we may believe that a similar process will effect an equivalent elimination throughout the country. In this proportion seventy-five thousand will be about the number obtained in response to the call for three hundred thousand. But what sert of an army will the Yankee army be when it receives these seventy-five thousand requivalent elimination throughout the country.

Bragg's Congratulatory Order to the Troops at Wilmington.

Bragg's Congratulatory Order to the Troops at Wilmington.

GENERAL ORDERS.—NO. 17.

Headquarters, Department of North Carolina, Wilmington, Geo. 29, 1894.

The commanding general desires to congratulate the officers and men engaged in the recent operations near this place on their successful termination. One of the most formidable expeditions yet organized by the enemy—an imposing force of voteran troops, supported by a fleet carrying over five hundred guns, has accomplished no other object than a fruitless landing on a barren coast, followed in forty-eight hours by a heaty rembarkation.

This ampicious result is due, under a merciful Providence, to the skill of Major General Whiting, who planned the defences at the mouth of the Cape Fear, to the gallantry and enderance of Colonel Lamb and the brave garrison of Fort Fisher, under his immediate command, worthily seconded by Lieutenant Chapman, of the navy, and his devoted seman, serving battery Buchanan, and the steady coolness with which Brigatier General Kirkland, with a part of his brigade, checked the advance of vastly superior numbers of the enemy.

Thus another gigantic effort of a powerful enemy has come to naught, but not without afforting us profitable lessons. The successful defence of Fort Fisher syeling tone of the most formidable navel armaments of modern times proves that the superiority of land batteries over ships-of-war, at one time threatened by the improvements in artillery and ship armor, has been re-established by the genius of the ongineer; and the weaker party, on the defensive, may still defy the greater numbers and mechanical resources of an arrogant invader. Let us hope that the check which the enemy has received at the mouth of the Cape Fear may prove the harbinger of a renewed series of Confederate victories.

By order of General BRAGG.

Archer Ardenson, Assistant Adjutant General.

Late Rebel News from Texas.

[From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 7.]

Military headquarters have been removed from Sa Antonio to Brownsville, Brigadier General Slaughter: command. Colonel C. L. Pryon is in command of the moritiern part of the West Sub-military district, headquarters at San Antonio.

quartors at San Antonio.

Late San Antonio papers report everything quiet at Brownsville and Matamoros. There appears to be per-

Late San Antonio papers report everything quiet at Brownsville and Matamoros. There appears to be perfect amily between our troops and the French. Cortina has received office under the Imperial government, but no one has any faith in his sincerity. The first good opportunity that offers he will strike a blow, and when he falls he will fee to his Yankee brethren for protection, which will be granted, of course.

The Victoria Advocate of the 29th uit, publishes the proceedings of a meeting of the stock release representing the country west of the San Antonio river, in which the year forth that their beeves are their only means of support; and, as certain men, representing themselves as government events, have declared that they will have three thousand bead at \$60 or impress them from the country, the citizens then held this meeting and passed resolutions condemning the indiscriminate practice of impresements and appealing to General Smith for redress.

An ingenious machine for braiding or platting candlewick had been invented in Houston. It braids three strands with great rapidity and evenness.

The machinery for an extensive cotton and wool carding manufactory has arrived at Lagrange.

Skaters have nover during any past winter been afforded botter sport than they have enjoyed within the in splendid condition, and all the pouds, public and private, have been througed with visitors, on skates and off skates, enjoying themselves in the most therough man ner. On Sunday the Park ponds were visited by thou ner. On Sunday the Park ponds were visited by thousands of people, and the weather being just cold enough for vigorous exercise, the recreation was relished in the most perfect fashion. Yesterday the skating was perhaps better than on any other day of the season. The beil was up at a very early hour, and the attendance throughout the day, though not so large as the day preceding, was atil very numerous, fashionable, sociable and pleusant in every respect. The pond commening at Fitty ninth street was filled with a very seject assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, with a heavy sprinkling of young folks, and the Seventy-second street pond was also covered with a legion of skaters of still greater magnitude than that to be seen on its more southerly companion. The Fifty light street pond is an elegant, compact little spot, where the ice generally settles thicker than on the larger pond, and consequently the skating is generally of a much superior character.

The Fifth avenue pand, which is the resort of the higher classes, who desire to be select in their skating as well as in everything clee, is in magnificant order at present. Mesers Oatman & Van Dyke, the managers and proprietors, watch ever the lee with such constant care, and use so many devices to keep it in good condition, that the pond is not unfrequently in trim for skaters even after severe thaws which break up the shipper delise of the pond of our noble Park.

On Thursday evening next, if the weather remains favorable and the lee does not ofter serious obstacies, there will be a grand fancy dress ball on the Fifth avenue pond. Marke, freworks and illuminations will form a part of the stractions of the evening, and the dressing of the stractions of the evening, and the dressing of the stractions of the evening, and the dressing of the stractions of the evening and operatic selections, which add groutly to the pleasure of the amusement.

Dunanc Reamnon .-- Miss Margaret Sedgwick is delivering a course of drumatic and other readings in the lecture room of the Historical Society. This lady is very talented, and an evening spent at one of her en teriainments will be delightfully employed. Her dramatic sifts are of a very high order; her diction is pure and unembarrassed, and her action is easy and graceful There are few readers whom we have fistened to with

ment has been entered into between the famous forfices sarii Maretzek and Gran whereby the latter takes Madame Zucchi, Miss Keilogg, Mile. Morensi and Signori Massi miliapi, Sunini and hellini to Chicago in April, to open the new Opera House there on the 17th of that month, for a season of twenty-four nights. Maretzek is now playing with these artis a in Boston, and will return winter operations here will close with a short sease.

Major General Butler Removed and Ordered to Report at Lowell.

The Supposed Causes of His Removal.

&c.,

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch.

Cirr Point, Jan. 8, 1865. The news of the President's Order No. 1, series of 1865, removing Major General Benjamin F. Butler from the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina is consing much comment; but, so far as I can learn, little or no animadversion. Whether rightfully or not, General Butler has for months past been losing very few will regret his departure outside of those power. It has been General Butler's misfortune to appoint too many of these selfish and irresponsible persons to official positions of trust and responsibility. Their indiscretions have often cost him dearly, and are suphis present removal.

The ostensible grounds for depriving him of his command are undoubtedly his recent fiascos of Wilmington and Dutch Gap. But a mountain of dissatisfaction has alleged illegal and arbitrary arrests, imprisonments and punishments. It is said that many cases of g'aring inlustice have come to light, and many others are expected

to be developed by his supersedure.

Major General Butler is ordered to turn over mand, all moneys and government property, and the civil fund in his possession, to the person named by Lioutenant General Grant as his temporary successor, and to proceed to Lowell, Mass., and to report to the War Department by letter.

Major General Edward Otho Cressup Ord, co the Twenty-fourth army corps, has been named the tem-perary successor of General Butler, and will at once take charge of the department.

Thus ends the military career of a distinguished civilian general. It is a singular, but instructive fact, that no general officer has succeeded in this war who did not cepting a few who entered the service with only regimental rank, and studied, worked and fought their way from thence upward. Without this previous knowledge or training-of one kind or the other-all have been expensive failures. A few are yet in command. Let us hope the day is not far distant when all incompetent will be removed, capable ones appointed to succeed them, and the country thus strengthened and assured, led on

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Movements of Secretary Stanton, General Meige, Simcon Draper, &c.

FORTERS MONROE, Jan. 7, 1885. Secretary Stanton and Major General Meigs arrived ere at a late hour last evening from Washington, D. C.,

in the revenue cutter Northerner. Mr. Simeon Draper, Mr. Henry Minturn and several attaches of the Custom House in New York, arrived here yesterday foremoon and sailed for Savannah, Gm, at no to-day on the steamer Grenada.

A large fron-clad Monitor, supposed to be the Dictator arrived in Hampton Roads this afternoon. The weather still continues stormy and disagreeable.

FORTRES MONROE, Jan. 8, 1865 Secretary Stanton, accompanied by Major General Meigs and other members of the Department in Washington, left here yesterday afternoon in the steamer Neve for Hilton Head and Savannah.

The mail steamer Dictator did not arrive here fro Washington yesterday until eight P. M., in consequence of the storm and fog on the bay, where she was com pelled to come to anchor the whole day. Her captain reports having seen, two miles this side of Smith's Light, an unknown steamer sunk.

Loss of the Steamer Knickerbocker.

severe gale of Friday last, on the Chesapeake, the large sidewheel steamer Knickerbocker, Captain Martin, went down, between Smith's lighthouse and Smith's point. Having been driven in towards the shere, she doubtless All on board the vessel are supposed to have been lost, as nothing has been heard of her crew, although they may have been saved, for a steamer

towards the Knickerbocker just as she sank. It is believed by the river men that the Knickerbocker is a total loss; and, as she is en old vessel, it is feared that the northeast winds will knock her to pieces. She deck and smokestacks. The vessel was light when she went down, and had come around for the purpose of obtaining a government charter. She belonged to the People's line of steamers, owned by Acker & Co., of New York.

Evacuation of Fort Smith and Van Buren, Arkansas.

St. Lour, Jan. 9, 1865.
Fort Smith and Van Buren, Arkansas, have been evacuated by order of General Reynolds. It is understood, however, that the President has revoked the order at the instance of the citizens of that section.

Collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

There was a collision on the Baltimore and Chio Railroad, near Farmington, West Virginia, on Saturday morning, between the mail express which left here on Friday evening and a freight train bound East. Both enginess were crashed. The baggage, mail and express cars took fire from a stove and were destroyed, with their con-tents. Several soldiers were injured, one fatally. Jon. Robinson, express messenger, was badly burned about the face and arms. He was brougat here to-day. None of the passengers were injured.

The Missouri State Convention, &c.

ganize the constitution, and passed resolutions for the appointment of eleven committees, to whom shall be re-ferred the different articles, and whose duty it shall be to report such amendments as may be advisable,

Five Thousand Laborers Wunted on the Pacific Ruffrond.
San Fanctico, Jan. 9, 1803.
The Central Pacific Railread Company advertise for five thousand men to work on the grade of the road over the Serra Nevada Mountains. They expect to have fifty two miles in running order by August.
The weather is fine. There have been no errivals.

The Africa Cutward Bound.

RAIDEX, Jan. 9, 1865.

Sailed on the morning of the 5th inst., steamship

Afr.ca, Captain Anderson, from Bouton for Liverpool.

The New Jersey Legislature.

Taking, Jan. 9, 1865.

The Legislature meets to merrow. There are thirteen democrats and eight republicans in the Benate, and thirty of each party in the House. There will be a compromise made in the organization of the House. A joint meeting to elect a United States Sensior cannot be held uties the House consents.